

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 22 OF 1893.

SELECTIONS
 FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
 PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RĀJPŪTĀNA,
 Received up to 30th May 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
1	Arya Patta ...	Bareilly	Jagdambé Sahai ...	For May ...	28th May ...	325 copies.
2	Bharat Pratáp ...	Moradabad	Partáp Krishn ...	" "	25th " ...	210 "
3	Káyasth Patriká ...	Lucknow	Devi Prasád ...	" "	28th " ...	217 "
4	Vaishya Hitkári ...	Meerut	Mohan Lál ...	" "	30th " ...	...
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
5	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow	Saiyad Khid Ali ...	3rd & 12th May ...	24th & 29th May ...	847 copies.
6	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra	Amin-ul-dín ...	10th & 20th "	25th & 30th "	45 "
7	Hámíd-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad	Iláhi Baksh ...	21st "	24th "	200 "
8	Mufid-i-Am ...	Agra	Qádir Ali Khán ...	20th "	25th "	100 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
9	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra	Tajammul Husain ...	21st May ...	25th May ...	325 copies.
10	Agra Punch ...	Do.	Abid-ul-dín Beg ...	24th "	28th "	210 "
11	Akhbár-i-Álam ...	Meerut	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	25th "	29th "	65 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.	No.
URDU—(concluded).							
Weekly—(concluded).							
12	Akhbár-i-Islám ...	... Agra	Islám Company ...	22nd & 30th May ...	25th & 30th May ...		
13	Alwáqt ...	... Gorakhpur	Muhammad Sá'íd ...	17th & 24th " ...	25th & 28th " ...	625 " copies.	50
14	Anís-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Rám Chandra Vaisha.	27th " ...	29th " ...	590 "	
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	... Lucknow	Bishun Lál ...	20th & 27th " ...	25th & 30th " ...	158 "	
16	Kázád ...	... Ditto	Ahmad Ali ...	26th " ...	27th " ...	250 "	
17	Cawnpore Gazette ...	... Cawnpore	Harnám Singh ...	23rd " ...	25th " ...	200 "	
18	Dabdabá-i-Qaisari ...	... Bareilly	Thákur Prasad ...	20th " ...	" " ...	250 "	
19	Dabdabá-i-Sikandari ...	... Rámpur	Muhammad Husain,	22nd " ...	24th " ...	446 "	
20	Fitznah ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	24th " ...	27th " ...	500 "	
21	Gorakhpur ...	... Ditto	Ahmad Abdul Karím, Khán.	25th " ...	28th " ...	" "	
22	Hindustání ...	... Lucknow	Gangá Prasád Varmá ...	24th " ...	26th " ...	300 copies.	
23	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	21st " ...	28th " ...	150 "	
24	Kárnámah ...	... Lucknow	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	25th " ...	" " ...	275 "	
25	Matla-i-Núr ...	... Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar ...	27th " ...	30th " ...	44 "	
26	Naiyár-i-Ázam ...	... Moradabad	Amjad Ali ...	22nd " ...	28th " ...	250 "	
27	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	... Etáwah	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	26th " ...	" " ...	223 "	
28	Nasím-i-Agra ...	... Agra	Jamna Dás Biswas ...	23rd " ...	25th " ...	450 "	
29	Nasím-i-Hind ...	... Fatehpur	Muhammad Nawáz Khán.	8th " ...	24th " ...	70 "	
30	Násir-i-Hind ...	... Agra	Muhammad Ali ...	24th " ...	27th " ...	40 "	
31	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	... Moradabad	Fahim-ul-din ...	26th " ...	30th " ...	250 "	
32	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	... Cawnpore	Abdul Hamíd ...	20th " ...	" " ...	196 "	
33	Oudh Punch ...	... Lucknow	Sajjád Husain ...	18th " ...	28th " ...	450 "	
34	Police News ...	... Meerut	Habib Ahmad ...	24th " ...	26th " ...	" "	
35	Rahbar ...	... Moradabad	Partáp Kishn ...	" " ...	28th " ...	220 copies.	
36	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	" " ...	27th " ...	350 "	
37	Rohilkhand Punch ...	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	21st " ...	28th " ...	150 "	
38	Sitára-i-Hind ...	... Ditto	Banwári Lál ...	20th " ...	" " ...	130 "	
39	Soldier ...	... Ditto	Maháráj Baldeo Singh.	21st " ...	24th " ...	200 "	
40	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	... Bijnor	Jairáj Singh ...	20th " ...	" " ...	304 "	
41	Tohfa-i-Qádiri ...	... Ballia	Abdul Qádir ...	21st " ...	25th " ...	150 "	
42	Tútí-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Sajjád Husain ...	24th " ...	26th " ...	150 "	
43	Urdu Akhbár ...	... Moradabad	Muhammad Abdul Aziz.	19th & 27th " ...	24th & 28th " ...	125 "	
Daily.							
44	Oudh Akhbár ...	... Lucknow	Sheo Prasád ...	25th to 30th May ...	25th to 30th May ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government).	
URDU-ENGLISH.							
Bi-weekly.							
45	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	... Aligarh	Mumtáz-ul-din ...	23rd & 26th May ...	25th & 27th May ...	465 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).	
HINDI.							
Weekly.							
46	Almora Akhbár ...	... Almora	Sadá Nand ...	22nd May ...	25th May ...	116 copies.	
47	Bhárat Jíwan ...	... Benáres	Rám Krishn Varmá ...	" 44th " ...	" " ...	500 "	
48	Gosewak ...	... Ditto	Jagat Náráyan ...	25th & 27th " ...	28th " ...	" "	
49	Khichri Samáchár ...	... Mirzapur	Madho Prasad ...	20th " ...	30th " ...	400 copies.	
50	Prayág Samáchár ...	... Allahabad	Jagan Náth ...	25th " ...	26th " ...	500 "	
51	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	... Udaipur	Kshyá Chálak Dán ...	22nd " ...	" " ...	100 "	
Daily.							
52	Hindustán ...	... Kálakankar (Partábgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukl ...	23rd to 28th May ...	24th to 29th May ...	470 copies.	
HINDI-URDU.							
Monthly.							
53	Mazhar-ul-Zirát ...	... Meerut	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	24th May ...	30th May ...	80 copies.	
Weekly.							
54	Késhi Pattrika ...	... Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	26th May ...	27th May ...	451 copies (including 245 copies taken by Government).	
Bi-weekly.							
55	Jaipur Gazette ...	... Jaipur	Mahabir Prasád ...	13th, 17th & 20th May.	24th & 29th May ...	100 copies.	

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
MARATHI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
56	Subodh Sindhu ...	... Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	1893. 24th May ...	1893. 27th May ...	320 copies.
MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
57	Nyáya Sudhá ...	... Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	22nd May ...	25th May ...	450 copies.
GORKHA.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
58	Bhárat Jíwan ...	... Benares ...	Rám Krishna Varm	26th May ...	28th May ...	650 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

OUDH AKHBAR.
May 27th, 1893.

1. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 27th May, condemns the conduct of the Khan of Khelat, but argues that his temporary removal from the throne must have brought him to his senses, the occupation of his State by British troops and his visit to Quetta giving him an idea of British

power. He might be restored to power with a warning against committing such grave offences in future. As he is an old man, he may soon voluntarily retire and place one of his sons on the throne.

TÚTI-I-HIND.
May 24th, 1893.

2. A correspondent of the *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th May, says that in the time of the late Sikandar Begam the administration of Bhopal was excellent, and that the then Viceroy asked the Indian Chiefs assembled at the Agra Darbár to administer their states on the

same principles. But since the accession of Shahjahan Begam to the throne, and especially since Nawáb Sadiq Hasan Khan was allowed to interfere, the affairs of the state have fallen into utter confusion and disorder. The writer repeats the allegations made in the *Túti-i-Hind* of 16th April (see paragraph 2, page 157 of the *Selections from Vernacular Newspapers* for week ending 26th April 1893), and complains that soon after his appointment to the post of Prime Minister Munshi Imtiaz Ali got some women of ill fame from Lucknow and appointed them to wait on the Begam. They always keep her engaged in games and sports and represent the munshi as a very able and experienced administrator. She has been led to understand that he held a high appointment in the service of the late King of Oudh. The Lucknow women even induced Her Highness to celebrate the *Holi* saturnalia out of season, maunds of red and white powders being used on the occasion. An idea of the extravagance under the present administration may be formed from the circumstance that twenty lakhs of rupees were spent at the visit of the Viceroy to Bhopal, the secret object being to prevent the Begam's daughter from having access to His Excellency. Nawáb Sadiq Hasan Khan tried to induce the Begam to appoint her grand-daughter heir apparent to the throne. But the present Prime Minister got Her Highness to adopt a boy as her son and spend lakhs of rupees to give *éclat* to the occasion. It was desired to nominate the boy heir to the throne, but the Foreign Office did not accept the proposal. A few months ago Munshi Imtiaz Ali expended a large amount on his son's marriage which was quite disproportionate to his income. The question is, where did the money come from? Every branch of the state service has been swamped by raw youths from Oudh, who exercise oppression and extortion. He has raised his own pay to Rs. 3,500 a month, while other officers receive very inadequate salaries, and this is the reason why corruption is so rampant in Bhopal. The pay of a *tahsildár* is Rs. 30, and that of a *nazim* Rs. 100 a month. The writer expresses regret that the Prime Minister of a Muhammadan state should be a man who is so superstitious that he does not even take his food without consulting the Benares Hindu astrologers who always accompany him. It is to be hoped the Foreign Office will intervene and make better arrangements for the conduct of the administration.

SUBODH SINDHU.
May 24th, 1893.

The Mahárája Dalip Singh and the
National Congress.

3. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 24th May, expresses satisfaction that the inhabitants of the Panjáb are trying their best to make the next National Congress, which will be held at Amritsar, even a greater success than its predecessors and is glad to learn that it is intended to make Mahárája Dalip Singh President. The vernacular newspapers of the Panjáb are responsible for the rumour regarding the Mahárája. They say that he has agreed to preside, and that the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone is willing to allow the Secretary of State to give him permission to do so. (The rumour is going the round of vernacular newspapers in these provinces.)

URDU AKHBAR.
May 19th, 1893.

The Mahárája of Patiala's marriage
with a European lady.

4. The *Urdu Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 19th May, says that European civilization is spreading rapidly among Indians. If they were content with the adoption of the European style of living, there would be no special cause for complaint. But the misfortune is that among

love for European women is steadily growing among them. Some of them already keep European mistresses, and the Mahárája of Patiala has even married a European woman who is a sister to one of his European servants and was converted to the Sikh religion before marriage. If the Mahárája could not do without a European wife he should have gone to England and married the daughter of some powerful duke or earl, who might have supported his cause in England should he happen to incur the displeasure of the Government of India on any occasion. He has been ill-advised in marrying an ordinary European woman and will regret his mistake in old age. The Government of India ought to rebuke the Mahárája for his foolish action. If it approves of such marriages on the ground that they would lead to the conversion of Indian princes to Christianity and that their conversion would be a source of strength to the British Empire, it is much mistaken. If they became Christians and married European ladies, they would throw off the British yoke before long.

AGRA PUNCH.
May 24th, 1893.

*Alleged sale of a widow in Samthar,
Bundelkhand.*

5. The *Agra Punch*, of the 24th May, is surprised to learn that the slave trade still exists in the Samthar state, and complains that a young widow belonging to the *lakhera* (varnisher) caste was lately sold by the Darbár by public auction and bought by one Ram Prasad, varnisher. Taxes on widow marriages are levied in several states, but the sale of widows is another thing. The Rája of Samthar is an intelligent prince, and it is to be regretted that his Darbár should be guilty of such an unjustifiable proceeding.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

6. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 24th May, referring to the questions which have lately been put in Parliament by Mr. Caine, Sir William Wedderburn, and other members regarding Indian affairs, observes that such an increased interest in Indian affairs is a happy sign of

SUBODH SINDHU.
May 24th, 1893.

the times. The Secretary and the Under-Secretary of State generally give evasive and incomplete replies, which clearly show that they are not well acquainted with the proceedings of Government officers in this country. But owing to the frequent questions put to them in Parliament they will be obliged to keep themselves fully informed and to exercise close supervision, which will lead to an improvement in the conduct of Anglo-Indian officers towards natives.

TUTI-I-HIND.
May 24th, 1893.

Opening of the Imperial Institute.

7. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th May, referring to the opening of the Imperial Institute at London by Her Majesty on the 10th idem, congratulates Her Majesty on her successful rule in her extensive dominions on which the sun never sets, and praises her for her humanity, philanthropy, justice, mercy, and politeness. If all Anglo-Indian officers possessed even a fraction of her humanity and sympathy, British rule would be much more popular than at present. In conclusion, the editor states that those nations are very fortunate which are under Her Majesty's benign rule, and prays for her long life and prosperity.

HINDUSTÁN.
May 26th, 1893.

Elections under the new Indian Councils Act.

8. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 26th May, states that many narrow-minded Englishmen objected to the extension of the elective system to the Indian Legislative Councils on the ground that natives are incapable of exercising that privilege in the proper way. But the results of the elections which have already been held under the new Councils Act have exposed the utter hollowness of the objection and show that the voters have been guided by good sense in making the selections. The recognised leaders of the people have been elected in every province. The inhabitants of Bengal have no truer friends than Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, and the Mahárája of Darbhanga: the good news of the return of Mr. Firoz Shah Mahta, Mr. Darabji Padamji, and Mr. Pantulu hails from Bombay: Mr. Norton and Mr. Rangcharlu have been elected in Madras: Rája Rámpal Singh is the first member who has been elected under the new Act in these provinces, and it will be admitted by every unprejudiced man that no other gentleman had a better claim to the distinction.

OUDH AKHBÁR.
June 26th, 1893.

9. The *Oudh Akhbár*

The same.

(Lucknow), of the 26th June, recommends Rája Sir Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, of Mahmudabad, Nawáb Sir Faiz Ali Khan, Hafiz Sheikh Abdul Karim Khan, C.I.E., and some other gentlemen for election as Members for the provincial Council by the representatives of the Lucknow group of District Boards. As regards the Member who has to be nominated by the delegates from the Municipal Boards forming the Lucknow group, the *Oudh Akhbár* thinks that they cannot find a better man than Babu Sri Ram, M.A., B.L., Vakil of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Lucknow, and says that his election would give general satisfaction.

HINDUSTÁNI.
May 24th, 1893.

10. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow)

Election of Rája Rámpal Singh as a Member for the Council by the Allahabad group of District Boards.

(Lucknow), of the 24th May, rejoices to learn that Rája Rampal Singh has been elected a Member of the provincial Legislative Council by the Allahabad group of District Boards, and observes that these provinces deserve to be congratulated on the happy incident.

Considering the strong opposition which he had to encounter at Partábgarh in being selected representative of the District Board, the *Hindustáni* was not very sanguine of his success in his efforts to get himself nominated to a seat in the Council. The Rája is a premier talukdár of Oudh and a leader of the National Congress. Even in Sir Auckland Colvin's time, when few noblemen in these provinces had the courage to evince any sympathy with the National Congress, the Rája stood firmly by his guns and supported the movement. He has done an important service to the country in promoting the objects of the National Congress; and the country would have been guilty of ingratitude had it not returned him to the Council. The representatives of the District Boards have conscientiously performed a delicate duty and are entitled to high praise.

HINDUSTÁNI.
May 24th, 1893.

11. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow)

Nomination of Mahárája Pratap Narayan Singh, of Ajudhya, to the provincial Legislative Council.

(Lucknow), of the 24th May, publishes a letter from a talukdár in the Sitapur district, who congratulates Mahárája Pratap Narayan Singh, of Ajudhya, on his nomination to the provincial Legislative Council by the Talukdárs' Association, and drawing his attention to the Sitapur *rasad* case, hopes that he will put a question regarding it in the Council.

OUDH PUNCH.
May 18th, 1893.

12. The *Oudh Punch*

Reform of the Legislative Councils.

(Lucknow), of the 18th May, contains a cartoon, in which the *Punch* is represented as presenting an address to John Bull and praising him for the reform of the Legislative Councils.

HINDUSTÁNI.
May 24th, 1893.

Election of Maulvi Siraj-ul-Islam as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

(Lucknow), of the 24th May, is glad to notice that the fears entertained in some quarters that the Muhammadan community forming a minor portion of the population, no Musalmán could get admission to the Legislative Council under the elective system, have proved groundless. Maulvi Siraj-ul-Islam has been returned to the Bengal Council by a majority of Hindu voters. The Maulvi, who is a distinguished vakil of the Calcutta High Court and has connection with the *Muhammadan Observer* newspaper, is a man of ability, integrity, and independence.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
May 23rd, 1893.

Separation of executive and judicial functions.

(Agra), of the 23rd May, observes that the Secretary of State's reply to Lord Stanley's question in Parliament shows that he recognises the necessity for the separation of executive and judicial functions, and that the only objection to the introduction of the reform is that it would lead to a large increase in the expenditure. But on close inquiry it will be found that the measure would involve little additional expenditure. There is a combination of executive and judicial functions only among the District and Subordinate Magistrates. As it is, the higher

ranks of the judicial and executive services are quite separate. All that is necessary to complete the separation is to divide the district staff into two classes. The Collector and some Deputy Collectors should form the executive district staff, and the judicial functions should be exercised by the Joint Magistrate and some Subordinate Magistrates. In this way the much needed administrative reform could be carried out by a proper division of the existing staff.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
May 22nd, 1893.

The Government and natives.

15. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 22nd May, complains that formerly the Government of India pursued a conciliatory policy, treated natives with great respect, and consulted them in all important matters, but that as its rule has lately been firmly established and it has acquired a full knowledge of the country, it has changed its policy. Natives are considered an uncivilized, untruthful, and untrustworthy people and condemned as unfit for posts of trust and responsibility. The policy of repression is in favour with Government, and not only Europeans but also Eurasians and Native Christians are allowed to lord it over the people.

ALWAQT.
May 24th, 1893.

16. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th May, complains that putting aside the question that the use of liquor has been strongly condemned by every religion, the way in which it is sold

Liquor and toddy shops.
in these provinces is a most objectionable one. The vendors provide attractions for the people to encourage its sale. Numbers of men are to be found drinking and singing in a body at a shop, and young prostitutes are also generally present on such occasions. Many young men who are not accustomed to the use of liquor are attracted to the shops by the singing of drunkards and the presence of prostitutes and soon begin to drink. The drunkards on their way home from the shops harass and even assault men and women in the streets. The same is the case with toddy shops in Gorakhpur and other districts. With a view to check the evil, liquor and toddy should not be allowed to be drunk at the shops of the vendors. Such prohibition would not be without precedent. Chandu vendors have lately been forbidden to allow chandu to be smoked at their shops.

URDU AKHBÁR.
May 19th, 1893.

Additional taxation.

17. The *Urdu Akhbár* (Moradabad) of the 19th May, states that the Government of India is animated by an insatiable desire for taxation. As a powerful section of the community in England has declared a crusade against the opium trade, whose fate is therefore sealed, the Government has resolved to introduce a new tax to make good the loss. The new tax will deprive the country of that little wealth which it still possesses. The situation of this country is much worse than that of any other country on the face of the earth. It is hard beset with poverty and burdened with heavy taxation, and a large portion of its revenues finds its way to a foreign land.

ANIS-I-HIND.
May 27th, 1893.

Supply of provisions to the camps of officers.

18. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 27th May, publishes a communication headed "Justice of the Nineteenth Century," in which the writer complains that the winter tours of officers, which were intended for the benefit of the people, have proved a misfortune to them. The very appearance of the tahsil chaprási in a village strikes terror into the hearts of the shopkeepers. He tells them to take provisions to an officer's camp, and abuses and beats them if they show the least hesitation in carrying out his orders. On their arrival at the camp the chaprásis and the private servants of the officer and his clerks pounce upon them like vultures on a carcass, and take larger quantities of things than necessary, finding fault with the things and threatening the shopkeepers. In the evening payments are made only for a portion of the things taken and at considerably lower rates than those in the market. The shopkeepers consider themselves fortunate if they receive half the price of the provisions supplied by them. If two carts are required, the tahsil chaprásis seize eight or ten in order to levy blackmail from the owners. It is high time to check the high-handedness and extortion practised in connection with the tours of officers.

III.—LEGISLATION.

PRAYĀG SAMĀCHĀR.
May 25th, 1893.

The Village Sanitation Act.

tants of municipalities.

19. The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 25th May, gives the substance of the chief provisions of the Village Sanitation Act passed by the provincial Legislative Council, and observes that the measure will enable the villagers to enjoy the benefits of good sanitation like the inhabitants of municipalities.

POLICE NEWS.
May 24th, 1893.

Capture of dakaits in the Meerut district.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

20. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 24th May, refers to the capture of six dakaits at Abupur, Muradnagar, in the Meerut district, on the 20th idem. At 7 P.M. a gang of 15 or 16 armed dakaits entered the village and presented themselves before the house of one Kidara, *bania*, who ran away.

His female relatives barred the inner door and threw stones on the dakaits from the top of the house. A large number of villagers assembled and the dakaits disappeared, except six who were engaged in breaking open the inner door who shut themselves up in the house by closing the outer door. Munshi Walayat Khan, officer in charge of the police station at Muradnagar, and Pandit Dwarka Singh, Inspector, appeared on the scene and took precautions to prevent the escape of the dakaits, who killed a chaukidár and wounded some villagers by firing through the holes in the doors. Their ammunition was exhausted, and they surrendered. One of them is Mangal Singh, Rajput, who is a noted dakaít and was released from the prison only a few days ago.

NASIR-I-HIND,
May 24th, 1893.

Dakaiti at Korara, Shikohabad, Mainpuri district.

21. The *Nasir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 24th May, gives an account of a dakaiti committed at the house of Mul Chand in the Korara village, Shikohabad, Mainpuri district, on 28th April. Mul Chand and one of his servants were killed and some other men wounded, and the robbers are reported

to have carried away Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 in cash and jewellery.

ALMORA AKHBĀR.
May 22nd, 1893.

Water supply at Almora.

22. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 22nd May, in its local news column, praises the District Officer for his efforts in improving the water supply, and observes that the people would be doubly grateful to him if he provided separate tanks for Hindus and other classes. It is believed that the District Officer intends to supply water from the channel which was constructed by Pandit Badri Datt Joshi, late Sadar Amín, for the special use of women, to other places. He built a house where they are able to bathe with due privacy, and there is also a temple close by. It may be hoped that before taking water from the channel the District Officer will satisfy himself that the measure would cause no inconvenience to women.

SUBODH SINDHU.
May 24th, 1893.

Protection of kine in Nagpur.

23. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 24th May, says that many men are of opinion that this country being under alien rule, all the efforts of the Cow Protection Societies are sure to end in failure. But their opinion is unfounded, as is evident from the remarkable success which has attended the endeavours of the Nagpur Society. The number of kine killed in Nagpur has fallen from 16,000 to 487 a year. Nearly fifty thousand Mahars, Mangas, and Gonds have abandoned the use of beef. The Hindu princes can do much in the way of protection of the bovine species by following the example of the Mahárájas of Mysore and Jodhpur.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
May 20th, 1893.

Supply of beef for mutton by a butcher to Hindus at Sara, Hardoi district.

24. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 20th May, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that a wicked butcher supplied beef to Brahmans and Thakurs in Sara, Shahabad, Hardoi district, representing it to be mutton. The Hindus were deceived and ate it. The butcher has made himself scarce. Hindus should take a lesson from the unfortunate incident and abstain from the use of meat.

25. The *Tohfa-i-Qadiri* (Ballia), of the 21st May, states that the Hindus in

Alleged assault committed by villagers
on Hindu Banjaras who were mistaken
for butchers in Rasra, Ballia district.

Tohfa-i-Qadiri
May 21st, 1893.

the Ballia district, being under the impression that butchers buy kine under the disguise of Brahmans, awaited an opportunity for chastising such butchers. Some Hindu Banjaras who had some cattle with them happened to pass through a village in the Rasra tahsil. They were mistaken for butchers and severely assaulted by the villagers. The news of the assault has terrified the butchers, who tremble through fear of the ill-treatment they are sure to receive if they fall into the hands of villagers.

ALLAHABAD :
The 3rd June 1893. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

